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FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NATO ROME MEETING

Response to Communique

LD051712 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Rome, 5 May, TASS--The communique of the two-day NATO Council session, which was issued here today, is evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration has succeeded, by using methods of political pressure, in ensuring support from its West European partners for the demand for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Notwithstanding the broad wave of protests in the West European countries, representatives of their governments have expressed the intention to implement the plans of the so-called "modernisation" of their nuclear force in Europe, which were adopted in December 1979. The communique claims that this "modernization" is now "more important than ever before". As usual, the leaders of the NATO member-countries were trying to use allegations about some "Soviet menace" as a cover for their actions aimed at a further build-up of the arms race.

The participants in the session in Rome have rejected the Soviet proposal on imposing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles of the NATO countries and of the USSR, which is known to have met with the broadest support from European public.

In an attempt to bring down the wave of protests in Western Europe against the militaristic policy of the USA, which has taken course for an unrestrained arms race, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared in his speech at the NATO Council session that Washington was going to start talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles by the end of the year.

But the partners of the United States in NATO, who are forced to reckon in measure with public opinion in their countries where a powerful campaign of protest is unfolding against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, insisted that such talks be held at the earliest date.

Alexander Haig said in Rome that the USA intended to start talks with the USSR only by the end of this year, after preliminary discussions and on certain terms. The Soviet Union, whose viewpoint has been most clearly stated, comes out for the immediate opening of talks without any pre-conditions.

The U.S. press makes it clear that the talks will not start until the United States carries out technical preparations for the deployment of missiles in Europe.

More on Haig Speech

LD051244 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Rome, 5 May, TASS--Trying to dampen the protests in Western Europe against the militaristic policy of the USA that took the course at the unrestrained spiralling of the arms race, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig speaking at a session of the NATO Council in Rome announced that Washington intends to start talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles by the end of the year.

Observers note that Alexander Haig arrived in Rome, being firmly determined to urge the United States' partners in NATO to give unconditional backing to the U.S. plans of deploying new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

Washington is much worried by the fact that such countries as Belgium and Netherlands have not made any decision on that question to this day while other countries, specifically, the FRG, persistently point out that they consented to the United States plans only on condition that talks be opened with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear arsenals in Europe.

Such a stand of governments of West European countries is prompted above all, by a wide spread of protest campaign in those countries against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles there. The protest movement now swept Europe at all levels. Only those who would like to make West European countries the hostages of the Pentagon which is making adventuristic plans, support the idea of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in those countries.

Washington resorted to a manoeuvre with the aim of ensuring the implementation of its plans. A diplomatic correspondent of the television company ABC writes that what the Reagan administration has undertaken in Rome is nothing more than a token gesture of the United States towards its allies, since the Reagan administration is striving to concentrate the attention on the need of building up nuclear missile weapons while the allies wish to concentrate their main efforts on the talks on the limitation of such weapons.

Alexander Haig said in Rome that the United States intends to open talks with the USSR by the end of this year and then after the preliminary discussions and under certain conditions, while the Soviet Union, whose viewpoint was set out clearly, declares for the immediate opening of the talks without any preliminary conditions.

Comment on Session

LD051906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 5 May 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov and Viktor Levin]

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the North Atlantic bloc has ended in Rome. Following the final session, a press conference was addressed by NATO Secretary General Luns, FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher and others. As can be understood from their statements, the North Atlantic bloc unanimously expressed itself in favor of resuming the dialogue with the Soviet Union on the question of arms limitation. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher stressed his satisfaction with the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig on the United States' readiness to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union. Such statements can only be welcomed.

The Soviet Union--and this is confirmed very obviously and convincingly by the Soviet Peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress--is consistently in favor of negotiations aimed at arms limitation. Therefore, for our part, there is no doubt of our readiness for such negotiations.

However, it would be risky to give an unambiguous [odnozhachnuyu] evaluation to the statements heard at the session of the NATO foreign ministers. The point is that, alongside the assertions of readiness to continue negotiations, the NATO ministres stressed at the same time their adherence to the decision taken in December 1979 on the deployment of 572 new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe, and rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent.

These facts create the impression that the assertions of readiness for negotiations which were heard in Rome have an ambiguous [dvusmyslennoye] meaning. Although the same Genscher was saying that the decision on deployment of new American nuclear missiles and negotiations on that theme were of equal importance, from what has become known of the NATO foreign ministers' meeting, the conclusion suggest ifself that arms have a clear priority over negotiations.

U.S. Seen Eager To Rearm

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 6 May 81

[TASS political observer Vladimir Serov report]

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--The results of the two-day session of the NATO Council that was held behind closed doors in Rome showed that this time, too, Washington managed to impose on its partners in the North Atlantic bloc its dangerous course aimed at accelerating the arms race and at turning Western Europe into a launching area for new U.S. nuclear missiles, into a potential theatre of a "limited nuclear war" planned by the Pentagon.

The final communique adopted by the session leaves no doubt that its main provisions were dictated by Washington. The communique abounds in references to the invented "Soviet military superiority," to the "threat to security of NATO countries," that, allegedly, comes from the Soviet Union.

The authors of the communique resorted to these groundless allegations clearly in an effort to substantiate somehow Washington's thesis about a "strong need" to deploy in Western Europe 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles in accordance with the NATO decision that was adopted in December 1979. Obviously on the insistence of U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig who arrived in Rome two days before the opening of the session, its participants rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile systems of NATO countries and the USSR.

Meanwhile, striving to weaken the protest movement against the dangerous U.S. plans that is gaining momentum in Western Europe, a movement that has spread to various social and political circles, the U.S. administration decided to resort to a manoeuvre. Haig announced that the USA intends to start the talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missile weapons by the end of the year.

But coming out with this announcement, the U.S. state secretary made the opening of these talks conditional on "the Soviet Union's conduct." As many political observers point out, this tactic by Washington has the aim of delaying the opening of the Soviet-American talks by advancing all sorts of preliminary conditions. Meanwhile Washington will continue implementing its militaristic plans in Western Europe. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes in this connection that Washington seems to be so busy with the problem of re-arming that arms control is relegated to the background. Moreover, the Washington administration is clearly striving to involve its partners in NATO deeper in its nuclear missile preparations and thus to gear them faster to its military chariot. This is an extremely dangerous adventuristic course.

MATVEYEV HITS U.S. 'TIRADES' ON EUROMISSILES

LD051145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Matveyev: "Springtime in Human Affairs"]

[Excerpt] "No to nuclear war!" Banners carrying this and other party slogans will be carried by Soviet people in the ranks of the May Day demonstrations. In these spring days the squares and main streets of many cities in the United States, West Europe and Japan have become arenas for tumultuous mass demonstrations in defense of the paramount human right--the right to life--and against the nuclear threat looming over all mankind.

The gray stones of Europe.... They have seen barricades and festive firework displays, torchlight processions and funeral processions for war dead. The sinister shadow of U.S. cruise missile predators, with their nuclear warheads, now falls across the tracery of cathedrals, box-shaped high-rise hotels, quiet canals and noisy highways, industrial regions and residential districts.

The 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in West Europe are no longer enough for those who raise these predators in incubators across the ocean. The "brass hats" from the Pentagon are choosing nests for hundreds of new launchpads in the FRG, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium for a new generation of nuclear missile weapons.

But it is the representatives of a new, younger generation of peace fighters who are marching in the front ranks of the present spring demonstrations. Life, drawing people to warmth, light and happiness, is rising like a mighty barrier in the path of nuclear death.

The Defense Ministry building in Bonn presented a symbolic spectacle recently when the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was in session there. The already rigorously guarded building was surrounded by an additional high barbed-wire fence. Against whom? Against boys and girls, against people who do not and cannot harbor any bellicose intentions but want only one thing--peace on their land and peace on the European Continent, which is so important to world peace. Their banners called for the assertion of life in the face of the nuclear threat.

These people, these banners put U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger in a very bad mood when, on his way to the Nuclear Planning Group session, he saw for himself what was happening in front of the building where he was to militate for new nuclear armaments. In the auditorium he did not conceal his feelings and unceremoniously demanded that "attitudes be changed" ["prelomit nastroyeniya"]. To this Weinberger added the following phrase: "If movement to detente is progress, then we (?the Pentagon chiefs) cannot afford" such progress....

A word is not a sparrow, as they say. I think that, were he to give a little thought to the response generated in people's hearts by the phrase he let out, the Pentagon chief might have decided that it was better to hold his tongue. But what is done is done. The phrase spread through the Western capitals. Even hardened bourgeois press commentators were indignant. London's THE TIMES published a rejoinder on the "absurdity" of what the Washington visitor had said.

Absurdity? That depends how you understand it. One recalls the American story about the small-town bank clerk. Before working in the bank the clerk had been the local judge. When the clerk aksed a customer presenting a check for identification, the customer was surprised. "When you were judge, you hanged people on far less proof than I am giving you," he said, meaning the check, which was not being accepted for cashing. "True, true," the former judge agreed, "but where money is concerned we must be far more circumspect."

Well, for the pillars of the military-industrial complex dividends are obviously more sacred than people's lives. They see a "threat" in the strengthening of the foundations of peace and in detente. They would like to instill this fear of peace in their allies in West Europe in order to make them immune to the "dangerous infection" of protests against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

But the Pentagon chief had obviously been overzealous. He had to be "corrected" by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who came to Bonn after Weinberger. Ready to oblige Washington, the commentators of some Western press organs hastened to state that the Pentagon chief was not voicing the U.S. administration's "real opinion."

But was he really saying something original which other figures of the same political type are not saying? Of course not. The tirades against peace, against the peace movement and its participants have become the NATO propaganda kitchen's dish of the day. NATO Secretary General J. Luns himself is zealous in this field. Speaking in his homeland, the Netherlands, he recently declared his "extraordinary concern" over the growing protests against nuclear arms and, without pausing for breath, gave notice that all who advocate nuclear disarmament are promoting...war!

The register of such utterances could be continued even further. Their authors combine love of nuclear megatons with hostility to peace, or rather, fear of peace, But we have no wish to take up readers' time with other utterances of a similar sort. They are being made in the same tone by figures possessed by identical sentiments.

These people like to contemplate the idea of their compatriots' marching under cold war banners. The chiefs of certain Washington departments long for this publicly, as we can see. They long for it but are arousing no corresponding sentiments even among many of their colleagues in Western capitals. The spectacle of nuclear weaponry by no means clouds the mental horizons of all such figures as it clouds those of certain U.S. politicians. As for longing for the cold war of the fifties, when Washington could command its allies by waving the conductor's baton from the other side of the Atlantic, much has changed since then. The hands of the clock may be put back or stopped, but the march of time cannot be checked.

ARMS CONTROL APPOINTEE ROWNY'S PAST RECALLED

LD060825 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Putting the Cat Among the Pigeons"]

[Text] Washington--The White House has announced the appointment of Gen (retired) Edward Rowny as special representative and head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on arms control and disarmament.

In this connection the American press notes that E. Rowny was an opponent of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. He was for many years a spokesman for the Pentagon chiefs of staff committee at the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons and resigned from this post in protest against the conclusion of the SALT II treaty.

GENERAL SPEAKS ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

LD051942 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 5 May 81

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--"Unlike the NATO member countries, the Soviet Union has long stopped building up its armed forces in Central Europe. For more than 10 years now the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons has not been increased on the territory of the European part of the USSR. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers as well as the yield of the nuclear charges of these missiles has even somewhat decreased." This has been pointed out by Nilolay Chervov, a representative of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Speaking on Soviet television today, he pointed to the great significance of the proposals for confidence-building measures in the military field for ensuring security in Europe."

Due to confidence building measures, Nikolay Chervov said, "mutual understanding among stages is strengthened, wrong assessment of military activity by some or other state is lessened whereas it could be a source of concern in conditions when other countries do not have clear and timely information about the character of such activity.

Consequently, confidence building measures ensure to some degree the right of every state of security and do not give any of the states or group of states an opportunity to ensure unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the others.

This is highly important for Europe where the world's biggest groupings of armed forces of the two military alliances--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member states--are concentrated.

"The socialist countries which are loyal to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accord strictly abide by the confidence-building measures that were outlined," Nikolay Chervov stressed.

Noting that representatives of the Western countries speak much of their "preparedness" and "boldness" to take "practical steps" to ensure European security, Nikolay Chervov said that "in fact no real steps have been seen so far."

General Chervov recalled the proposals for broadening confidence building measures that were put forward from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The point at issue is, in the first place, to broaden the very list of confidence building measures, to give them a more substantial character in military terms; in the second place, to broaden the zone where they apply. "By putting forward these far reaching proposals, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that their implementation will contribute to lessening the danger of outbreak of armed conflicts," he said.

General Chervov pointed out to the provocative character of the manoeuvers carried out by the NATO member countries, especially the exercises of the U.S. strategic nuclear force, which are carried out actually on a global scale.

"Such exercises and operations carried out in their course are so broad in their scope, that it is difficult to tell them from real preparations for war," he said. The danger that they may outgrow into an armed conflict is very high. Limiting the scale of exercises and increasing control over them means lessening the danger of armed aggression. This is the essence of the Soviet proposal on increasing the list of confidence building measures."

Touching upon the stand of the NATO leaders on the Soviet proposal on confidence building measures, Nikolay Chervov said that it lacks both good will and a constructive attitude. "In determining reciprocal steps from the West," he pointed out, "one must proceed from the general objective of deepening the process of detente and strengthening security in Europe, from the necessity to contribute to a lessening of the danger of outbreak of an armed conflict.

One shall, of course, approach the matter with due consideration for the reciprocal nature of commitments and inadmissability of prejudicing the security interests of the participating sides, as is placed on record in the Final Act. Equal rights and duties of the states-participants in the all-European conference must be ensured as regards the confidence building measures and in the all-European process of a whole."

"Demanding from the Soviet Union a unilateral broadening of the zone of confidence building measures means demanding for themselves some privileges as compared with the others, which does not accord with the principle of equal rights and duties of all states-participants in the all-European conference. Confidence must be reciprocated with confidence," Nikolay Chervov stressed.

There are opportunities for a broadening of the zone of confidence building measures by the West, he pointed out. The socialist countries are ready to seek mutually acceptable solutions at a conference on military detente and disarmament, a mandate for which must be given by the Madrid meeting. The Soviet Union's proposal paves good ground for it.

"Albeit the confidence building measures in the military field proposed by the Soviet Union are not real disarmament measures, their implementation will contribute to progress in the field of disarmament, Nikolay Chervov emphasized. They create a favourable atmosphere of trust at the talks on the limitation of arms. This means that also from this viewpoint their strengthening and implementation would considerably complement detente, strengthen peace and security in Europe."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY WALDHEIM TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Brezhnev, Gromyko

LD051602 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin today the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union. Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

During the conversation Leonid Brezhnev dwelt on the main foreign policy initiatives set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was noted that the general directedness of these initiatives at the continuation and deepening of detente, at ending the arms race and at disarmament accords with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter. [sentence as received] To the line of some powers of undermining detente and intensifying the arms race, Leonid Brezhnev said, the USSR opposes the call for a broad international dialogue to solve pressing problems in the interests of preserving peace on earth. [sentence as received]

In the course of the talk, pressing necessity was stressed of intensifying the efforts by the United Nations Organisation in the main direction of its activity--maintaining international peace and security. Conviction was expressed that a key can and must be found by joint efforts of states for improving the international situation. In this connection Kurt Waldheim pointed out that of special interest is the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a special session of the U.N. Security Council with the participation of top leaders of the states.

Conviction was also expressed in the course of the exchange of views that to preserve peace it is necessary to eliminate most speedily seats of military conflicts in a number of areas of the world and prevent the emergence of new such seats. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out the useful role which the United Nations Organisation is called upon to play in contributing towards an earnest collective quest for a comprehensive Middle East settlement on a fair and realistic basis, in support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples for the elimination of all vestiges and manifestations of colonialism and neocolonialism.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the efforts of the United Nations Organisation aimed at ensuring international security and developing cooperation between states in conformity with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. Taking part in the talk, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were also assistant to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov, USSR Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Oleg Troyanovskiy, deputies of the U.N. Secretary General Mikhayl Sytenko and J. Perez de Cuellar.

Waldheim on Arms Race

LD060716 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--The arms race is the main problem today, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said here. Almost 600 billion dollars are spent on armament, while at least a part of these funds could be used with greater profit for development purposes, he said here at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. With the arms race going on, such agreements as the Soviet-American SALT II treaty assume special importance. Kurt Waldheim stressed the need to estabish a climate of mutual trust in international relations for the success of the disarmament process. He also said that the second special General Assembly session on disarmament, to be held in 1982, will be of great importance in the matter of disarmament. He said that in his opinion the session should concentrate in the first place on nuclear disarmament.

Comments on Talks

LD061016 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--A conversation with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was open, constructive and very useful, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said at a press conference that was held today in Moscow. This conversation made it possible to discuss the international situation, the situation in Europe and in those areas of the world where there are conflicts. This refers above all to the situation in the Middle East, in the south of Africa, in Namibia and Asia. Kurt Waldheim assessed highly the Soviet peace proposals that were advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet proposals to convene a special meeting of the Security Council with the participation of top leaders of states, on the need of the East-West dialogue, above all between the two great powers, for the solution of topical problems in the interests of safeguarding peace on earth merit special attention.

Answering questions from journalists, Kurt Waldheim said that the arms race constitutes a serious problem in conditions of the worsened international situation. Such agreements as SALT II, the continuation of the talks on the subsequent stages of arms limitation assume special significance in this connection. Also important are the regional talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

Kurt Waldheim declared in favour of the creation of the atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding among states, particularly among great powers. He stressed that this is needed not only for achieving progress in the sphere of disarmament but also for solving other important problems, specifically for the settlement of the existing conflicts.

Kurt Waldheim pointed to the great importance of the Madrid meeting of countries, participants in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The foundation for cooperation among states was laid down in Helsinki, he said. I hope that it will be possible to continue this process which is particularly important now in the complicated international situation, he said.

Concerning Afghanistan, Kurt Waldheim said that the Soviet leaders confirmed their stand: The USSR is prepared to withdraw the limited contingent of its troops from Afghanistan as soon as outside interference in its internal affairs is stopped.

Touching upon the situation in Lebanon, the United Nations secretary general noted that in a conversation with him the Soviet leaders came out for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. They expressed the hope that the all-embracing settlement of the situation in the region will lead to the solution of the Lebanese crisis, too.

More on Talks

LD060642 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has described as constructive, frank and very useful the conversations which he had with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Speaking today at a press conference for foreign and Soviet journalists, Mr. Waldheim emphasized that the conversations enabled him to gain a better understanding of the viewpoint of the Government of the Soviet Union on various international problems and of how the leaders of the USSR visualise ways to solve them. He said he is leaving Moscow with a feeling of gratitude to the Government of the USSR for the invitation to visit this country again and for the opportunity given to him to exchange views with the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Wants To Meet Regan

LD060720 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim highly assessed the peace initiatives that were advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. Kurt Waldheim spoke here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The Soviet proposal to convene a special meeting of the Security Council at the summit level merits special attention, Kurt Waldheim stressed. I had a very useful exchange of opinions on this question with Soviet leaders, Kurt Waldheim said. He said that upon his return he intends to get into contact with United Nations delegations to discuss this question with them. The wish to meet U.S. President Reagan that was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev during our talks merits great attention, too, Kurt Waldheim noted.

Leaves Moscow for Kiev

LD060928 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--Kurt Waldheim, U.N. secretary general, left Moscow for Kiev today. He is now in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

Arrives in Kiev

LD061124 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today arrived in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit.

USSR ENVOY ON U.S. VETO ON S. AFRICA SANCTIONS

LD060833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Racists' Accomplices"]

[Excerpts] New York, 1 May--The United States and its Western allies have come to the defense of the South African racist regime by vetoing in the Security Council resolutions demanding the imposition of compulsory all-embracing sanctions against Pretoria.

The draft resolutions were submitted by African countries which are deeply convinced that only total isolation of the racists in the international arena can make them fulfil UN decisions on granting independence to occupied Namibia. The drafts set out a broad program of economic, political and diplomatic measures against the regime of apartheid.

However, the United States, along with Britain and France, obstructed the resolute actions, thus reaffirming their loyalty to the course of rapprochement with South Africa which the U.S. President has called "a friendly country." The Western powers even refused to confirm their support for the existing embargo on arms supplies to Pretoria by vetoing a draft resolution to that effect.

Today, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations, O.A. Troyanovskiy said, we have again witnessed glaring injustice toward the Namibian people.

We have witnessed a policy of further pandering to the South African racists who have again been given the opportunity and time to strengthen the puppet regime in Namibia. No wonder the South African premier says that South Africa will never allow the Southwest African People's Organization to come to power in Namibia.

It is now perfectly clear that the Pretoria racists have no intention of leaving Namibia voluntarily. In these conditions it becomes particularly important to broaden and step up efforts to make South Africa get out of Namibia and make those who support the South African racists renounce their support. Political and other pressure on South Africa and its effective allies must be vigorously stepped up.

BREZHNEV SPEECH ON THIRD WORLD, 'LINKAGE' NOTED

LD061027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 4

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "For Equal Rights, Against Arbitrariness"]

[Text] Moscow's peace-loving voice has once again profoundly stirred human hearts on all continents. Speaking in the Kremlin on 27 April, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev formulated five fundamental principles in relations with the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America--a kind of "code of conduct" which the Soviet Union follows unswervingly and urges the United States, the other permanent members of the Security Council and all states to do the same.

The USSR has invariably advocated and now advocates the strict and full observance of the principle of equal rights and also of the generally accepted norms of international law in relations among all countries. It is the Soviet Union's opinion that the application of these norms (embodied, for example, in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference) in relations with developing countries means approximately the following nowadays.

--Recognition of every people's right to resolve their internal affairs themselves, without external interference; rejection of attempts to establish any forms of domination or hegemony over them or to include them in the "sphere of interests" of any power.

--Strict respect for the territorial integrity of these countries and for the inviolability of their borders; no external support for any separatist movements aimed at dismembering these countries.

--Unconditional recognition of the right of every state in Africa, Asia and Latin America to participate on equal terms in international life and to develop relations with any countries of the world.

--Full and unconditional recognition of these states' sovereignty over their natural resources, as well as practical recognition of their natural resources, as well as practical recognition of their full equality in international economic relations; support for their efforts aimed at liquidating the vestiges of colonialism and eradicating racism and apartheid in accordance with the well-known UN decisions.

--Respect for the nonaligned status chosen by the majority of states in Africa, Asia and Latin America; rejection of attempts to draw them into the powers' military-political blocs.

Why has the issuance of these principles elicited such a broad international response? What is their magnetic force? It is, above all, their topicality. For this code of peace is in strong contrast with the practice of arbitrariness or, to be more precise, with the offensive moves against young states which militant U.S. circles have mounted on the pretext of blocking the "Soviet threat."

Two-thirds of the states in our world are countries which have freed themselves from yoke and imperialist dependence.

But the imperialists do not wish to reconcile themselves to the fact that the world which they commanded and bossed around for so long refuses to serve and obey them and is fully determined to follow its own, independent path. Continuing to think in terms of domination and compulsion, they have set themselves the aim of achieving the unattainable--to erect a barrier in the path of progressive changes in the world and to regain their role as rulers of the peoples' destinies.

"The imperialists do not like the strengthening independence of liberated countries," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress states. "They are trying thousands of ways and means to tie these countries to themselves in order more freely to control their natural riches and to use their territories in their strategic designs."

It is precisely in the aggressiveness of imperialist forces--enemies of socialism and of national liberation revolutions and lovers of plundering other people's resources, exploiting other people's labor and getting rich on the arms race--that the reasons for the present complication of the international situation lie. Displaying total disregard for the peoples' rights and aspirations, Washington is endeavoring to fix the tag "international terrorism" to any manifestation of the struggle for national liberation and social progress and is trying to portray all world events and processes that are not to its liking as the result of "Moscow's subversive activity."

That is not all. This spurious scheme is being used for the purpose of substantiating and consolidating a sharp turn in American policy--a shift away from detente toward confrontation. Since, it is said, the Soviet Union is to blame for all misfortunes, then until it agrees to behave differently and until it starts observing some "rules of conduct" in relations with the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America ("rules" drawn up, of course, to suit imperialist tastes), there can be no question either of peaceful coexistence or of talks on problems of curbing the arms race.

This, therefore, is one more attempt to resort to so-called "linkage," that is, to the setting of deliberately unacceptable preliminary conditions. There is an obvious discrepancy here. While laying claim to some "right" to conduct its business in virtually all corners of the world, Washington is demanding that as "payment" for U.S. agreement to talks the Soviet Union should waive the basic principles of its foreign policy.

But what if the other side resorted to this logic? Imagine what the USSR were to say: Before talks can be initiated on the settlement of any urgent international problems, let the Western powers alter that part of their policy which definitely does not please the Soviet Union, and indeed not the Soviet Union alone. For instance, let the United States first withdraw its troops from a particular country, from particular military bases abroad. And let it cut off its support for particularly dictatorial terrorist regimes.

Scarcely anyone would take this approach to talks seriously. Such attempts to disregard actual reality merely reveal their initiators as saboteurs of international cooperation and inciters of tension.

Second, of what "norms of conduct" to those who cling convulsively to old ways, who would like to trample any budding new ways on the pretext that they have been created by the ubiquitous "hand of Moscow"--of what "norms of conduct" do these people have the right to speak? If by this they have in mind any "rules" designed to perpetuate imperialist tyranny and diktat or establish any "spheres of influence," then all this is absolutely alien to the Soviet Union and, as it has authoritatively stated, it will not agree to it.

It is precisely those who are now shouting the loudest about the "Soviet threat" who are in the grips of imperial ambitions. It is precisely U.S. bellicose circles which are exploiting any pretexts for interfering in the affairs of other peoples, for their own military-political expansion.

And when there are no such pretexts, they create them artificially. The revolutionary peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, Algeria and Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the peoples of independent India and of the Arab countries which are the neighbors of U.S-armed Israel, the peoples of a number of Central and South American countries--they have all experienced, each in their own way, or are still experiencing the nature of the policy of the present-day imperialist colonialists, the policy of bribery and subversion, intervention and bloody antipopular wars.

Against this background the importance and timeliness of the Soviet call for the strict and full observance of the principles of equality and the universally accepted norms of international law in relations between all countries, including relations with the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, are particularly obvious. Organically linked with the Soviet peace program for the eighties, these provisions reflect its essence and its humane ideals. They accord with the USSR's other peace-loving initiatives (for instance the proposals on the consolidation of peace and security in the Persian Gulf area) and clearly delineate ways to eliminate dangerous hotbeds of tension and settle prolonged conflicts.

After all, recognizing each people's right to decide their own internal affairs without outside interference would mean abandoning attempts to turn Afghanistan into a second Chile or attempts to repeat in El Salvador what befell Vietnam. To respect states' territorial integrity and refuse to give outside support to separatist movements means returning to the Arabs the lands which were wrested from them, not arming invaders, not conniving at Lebanon's division, and not inciting internecine warfare in Ethiopia. Recognizing each state's right to develop relations with any countries of the world means putting an end to threats against Cuba because of its friendship with the USSR or against Angola because of its ties with Cuba. Recognizing the developing states' sovereignty over their natural resources and supporting their efforts to eliminate the vestiges of colonalism means delivering the Persian Gulf states from the oil monopolies' blackmail, it means delivering Nambia from attempts to keep it in a colonialist yoke in order to continue to plunder its subterranean resources. Finally, respecting the nonaligned status chosen by the majority of states of Africa, Asia and Latin America means renouncing the policy of cobbling together military-political blocs and creating a network of military establishments and bases encroaching on the sovereignty of the developing countries and fettering their independence.

In brief, the observance of these principles would not only accord with the developing countries' vital interests and enhance their role and prestige in international affairs but would also promote the overall normalization of the world political climate in the interests of all mankind.

ILICHEV ADDRESSES RESUMPTION OF CSCE MEETING

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 5 May, TASS--The meeting of representatives of 35 participatory states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation resumed in the Spanish capital today.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Leonid Ilichev said, speaking at the plenary session of the meeting, that the successful conclusion of the meeting requires a clearly visible aim--strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe--and steady movement towards this aim, even if from different directions and from different positions.

The Soviet delegate noted that the state of affairs at the meeting as compared with the first days of its work points to obvious progress, though slow and uneven. Mutually acceptable accords have been found virtually on all sections of the Final Act, including a number of very complex questions, or the contours of such accords have been found capable of playing a positive role in the development of the all-European process.

Now through the efforts of all delegations we are to conclude the drafting of agreed upon decisions which, proceeding from the realities of the present, will be directed into the future, the head of the Soviet delegation went on.

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev stressed, has returned to Madrid full of desire and readiness to continue efforts in a businesslike spirit for working out a substantive and weighy concluding document of the meeting. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, he said, preconditions are now ever strengthening for the Madrid meeting to be able to go down in the history of Europe as an important milestone on the road paved by the conference in Helsinki, as a forum which gave a new impulse to the improvement of relations between participatory states, to the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in the continent, to the further development of the process of detente. It is by such an understanding of the importance and possibilities of the Madrid meeting that the Soviet delegation is guided and it proceeds from the decisions and peace initiatives set forth by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Leonid Ilichev noted the positive contribution made to the work of the meeting by the delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries which prepared a draft concluding document before the interval, and stressed the Soviet delegation's readiness for constructive work on the final text of the meeting's concluding document.

The plenary session was also addressed by the heads of delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Polish People's Republic.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S FIRST 100 DAYS

LD051331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 81 p 6

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "United States: 100 Days"]

[Text] In American political vocabulary the idea of "the 100 days" is associated not with the well-known episode in the life of Napoleon--his last success and final defeat--but with the start of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency. In 1933 he got a series of anticrisis measures through a 100-day session of Congress in the first attempt at large-scale state monopoly regulation of an economy.

Since then what has been meant by a particular president's "100 days" has been primarily the initial period when a new administration's policy emerges, if only in broad outline. The idea has gained an additional sense--as a kind of privileged period during which it seems to be inappropriate to seriously criticize the administration.

Well, the American mass media have indeed spared Reagan and his administration so far. (With the probable exception of simply registering many blunders and nonsensical acts perpetrated by some administration representatives.) This may be partly because of "the 100 days"--especially as the people at the helm of power are indeed novices, and in a sense greater novices than has been the case under any president in the postwar period. Natural sympathy with the President over the attempt on his life could also have played a part. And it is also possible that the American, the notorious average [sredniy] American, who has experienced so many disappointments in the last 15 years and seen so many unrealized dreams and hopes, simply wants, badly wants things to go better this time, wants both himself and his country to regain their old confidence and self-respect.

But this, like the solution of the multitude of other problems perturbing Americans, will precisely depend in large measure on the new administration's policy. What have its first 100 days shown in this respect?

They have probably brought no surprises. The President himself is giving priority to economic policy and, to all appearances, would like nothing to distract him from it, if only for the first 6 months (time will tell whether events are so kind to him). The essence of this policy, in brief, is to limit state intervention in the economy so as to leave the greatest possible scope for "free" (in other words monopoly) enterprise. Its essence also lies in an unprecedented reduction of social spending and a buildup of military spending. And also, as people are now saying in the United States, in increasing aid to the rich and reducing aid to the poor. The administration claims that all this will limit inflation, reduce unemployment, improve labor productivity and strengthen U.S. competitiveness in world markets.

The new administration's economic policy is a special theme deserving a special examination. What is behind it are very complex objective processes: The crisis of neo-Keynesian methods of state regulation, the capitalist economy's new problems and contradictions, including structural crisis (energy, currency and financial and other crisis), the consequences of the militarization of the economy and so forth. What is also behind this theme is a fundamental political and in some respects methodological question: Is it possible to heal the chronic economic ills of the late 20th century by simply returning to the "good old practice" of 19th-century capitalism, and in general is it possible to solve complex problems by simplistic methods? Many observers are already casting the most serious doubt on the administration's economic prescriptions.

And the progress of the proposals for economic reforms has by no means been easy and has in some respects been more complex than the President and his entourage expected.

Yet if you take other spheres--foreign policy in particular--it is hard even to recall what actually has been done during the 100 days. There have been astonishingly few new actions or new proposals. Not only has the overall picture not become clear, it has actually become still more confused. It has been shown yet again, among other things, that continuity is appalling in the United States (after all, it does not boil down to someone stating to the television camera at a critical moment, in a voice trembling with emotion, that he has taken personal control of everything). It has also emerged that the vocational training of some of the people holding major political posts leaves something to be desired. And that even the new administration's rare ideological homogeneity--it consists largely of conservatives and people further to the right--has not saved it from either fierce internal strife or from a glaring lack of coordination in its actions (Reagan's mirthless joke that in the administration now the right hand does not know what the extreme right is doing has made the rounds of the country).

In short, most observers agree that, even by late April, no in any way coherent U.S. foreign policy has emerged--at any rate when it comes to actions. There have been plenty of words and rhetoric--so much that the administration itself has more than once had to backpedal. But can words and rhetoric be regarded as policy?

They probably can be, in some respects.

First of all, they can shed light on political views and intentions. In this light the "noises" from Washington are almost unambiguous: They indicate a desire to accelerate the arms race in every possible way and to secure military superiority, a wish to switch relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries onto the road of confrontation and power struggle, to rule according to whim the fate of the countries that have liberated themselves from colonialism, to dictate unceremoniously to the allies. The very fact that the people who have come to power in the United States talk at length and insistently of these desires and intentions cannot be left out of account. The fact must be viewed as an objective reality. But another fact remains no less a reality--the fact that intentions and wishes alone are not enough to constitute a policy. Politics has been and will remain the art of the possible. And the possibilities, the realities of the modern world certainly do not leave a great deal of room for the imperial ambitions which people in Washington are today going on about with new force.

Many people in countries allied with the United States and probably in America itself are aware of this. They simply cannot imagine, cannot believe that the things now being said in Washington are being said seriously, that some people there actually hope to be successful following so sorry a policy. During a recent trip to the United States, Canada and a number of West European countries the author of these lines repeatedly heard approximately the following argument: Many of the new people in Washington simply cannot make the switch from the election campaign to state activity, from election propaganda to practical politics. It will probably take them some time yet, for, taken as a group, they are almost professional critics who have spent their whole political life in opposition--and very ideological opposition, based largely on anticommunist and chauvinist dogmas. Some of them may succeed in changing once they have learned what a burden of responsibility is like. Others will have to go. People will simply stop listening to still others. And after a while, the argument runs, everything will come full circle once again. That is, there will be difficulties and problems, but policies will begin once again to be shaped in the light of the realities of the nuclear age, U.S. potential and the legitimate interests of other countries.

On a long-term basis there is considerable sense in these arguments. Today there really is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence. In the last 10 years this fact, recognition of which gave rise to the detente policy, has become even more immutable. If that is the case then, indeed, at worst this can only be a zigzag.

But the whole question is how long will this zigzag last and what price will have to be paid for it, paid primarily by the Americans themselves, of course, but not only by them. A reckless, adventurist policy pursued by any country, even a small one, endangers the whole international community. So what if a power like the United States pursues a policy of that kind?

There is another consideration. In certain conditions words and rhetoric may express not only intentions but may actually become policy. If the secretary of state, the Secretary of Defense, the President's national security adviser and that adviser's adviser (and sometimes the President himself) join the campaign of absurd fabrications and threats against the Soviet Union, then it is not simply an explosion of emotion on the part of people who have lost control of themselves. There is a definite intention behind that explosion--the desire to charge the atmosphere in order to predetermine in their country and in the allied countries resistance to attempts to bring an end to the cold war and the unlimited arms race and find a pretext for rejecting talks and dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In fact, the policy dreamed of by prominent representatives of the present U.S. administration needs an atmosphere of hysteria and tension. None other than John Foster Dulles, in his book "War, Peace and Change," explained both the mechanics and danger of creating that kind of atmosphere back in 1939. "In order to compel a country to bear the burden of maintaining a large military machine," he wrote, "it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere equivalent to a war mentality. You have to paint a picture of an external threat.... This necessitates developing to the highest degree the ideology of the hero nation and the villain nation and also instilling in the population willingness to make sacrifices. Once these conditions are established we have already gone a long way toward war.... The forces which were previously set in motion to create weapons can now be compelled to use the weapons."

Seldom does one agree with Dulles (the fact that in 1939 he opposed preparations for a very specific war--the war against Hitlerite Germany--is a different matter).

The question whether the new U.S. administration has formulated its foreign policy should be left open, I think. Some may hope that it has not been formulated yet, others may think differently. It is clear, however, that the continuation of existing situation would itself pose grave dangers, particularly the attempts to transform bombastic propaganda slogans into practical policy premises. All this is dangerous not only for other countries but also for the United States itself and for its national interests, which need more than ever before a realistic, sober analysis. Undoubtedly this analysis would show that the United States needs peace and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe just as much as any other country. And that for that reason and for economic considerations the United States needs just as much as other countries the limitation of the arms race; and the settlement of explosive conflict situations in the Near East and a number of other areas; and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation; and many other elements which make up the broad concept of peaceful coexistence and detente....

The United States, its allies and the whole world arrived once before at an understanding of these truths; they did it the hard way, paying a high price for the political education. It is doubtful whether everyone has forgotten the lessons of the recent past. And this goes a long way toward explaining the growing alarm in connection with what is currently happening in Washington--alarm which is apparent in the countries allied to America and in the United States itself (I am reminded of the words of an American I recently spoke with who said that the country would demand of the administration a sensible policy: "Maybe Americans have become, in a sense, more conservative. But they have not gone mad!").

It is clear today that no one will manage to paralyze the mood in favor of peace and detente or stifle it with fears of the "Soviet threat" fueled by imperialist propaganda. This lying campaign was dealt a further crushing blow by the 26th CPSU Congress. The whole world heard Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the congress: "The key to the future is the strengthening of peace, not preparation for war, condemning the peoples to the senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth." The whole world heard also the concrete proposals put forward by the congress for strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race.

There can be no hiding from these proposals behind a paper curtain of deceit and demagoguery. One's own people and all other peoples will have to be given a response to these proposals. For ultimately this concerns the most important of all matters--the fate of civilization and mankind.

PRAVDA ON REAGAN ECONOMIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

LD060959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "R. Reagan Address"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr--U.S. President R. Reagan has delivered a speech at a joint session of both Houses of Congress calling on congressmen to approve his economic program and budget. As is known, this program for "reinvigorating" the U.S. economy envisages a 25-percent reduction in budget appropriations for social purposes in fiscal 1982 on the grounds of countering inflation and the need to balance the budget. At the same time it is planned to sharply increase military spending to the unprecedented level of $226.3 billion, which has provoked a broad wave of criticism of the administration's measures.

The President admitted that the new administration is not in a position to boast of its economic achievements in the little more than 3 months it has been in office. "In principle the nature of our economic troubles is unchanged," he said. "Taking the consumer price index as a criterion, inflation still runs into double figures. There are still almost 8 million unemployed in the country. Allowing for inflation a worker now earns less per hour than he did 6 months ago. More than 6,000 industrial enterprises have gone into liquidation."

R. Reagan gave an assurance that the implementation of his proposed program will make it possible "to make the economy stronger," but admitted that "it cannot be a rapid cure." "Progress," he said, "will be measured in inches and feet rather than miles."

Although it is common knowledge that the astronomical military spending is one of the main causes of the inflation and the unbalanced budget, the President opposed even a slight reduction in the level of such spending proposed by the administration. The general view of the U.S. press is that the President's speech was primarily a publicity exercise, since he was speaking on the eve of his 100th day in office, which is regarded in the United States as an important political milestone. It also reflects the administration's uncertainty whether its program will be approved in full by Congress, where, according to AP, "there will be a fight" when it is debated.

The administration's economic program has been condemned by dozens of social organizations in the country, which have united to form "Coalition 82."

SENATOR DENTON'S WAR RECORD, TERRORISM STANCE HIT

LD060905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 5

[G. Vasilyev "International Notes": "Admiral Tries To Eradicate 'Sedition'"]

[Text] A new star has appeared on the far right of the U.S. political horizon: Senator Jeremiah Denton--the admiral, as he is called by his colleagues on Capitol Hill. Retired Vice Admiral Denton currently heads the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism.

He is battling against the supporters of armed force, although on closer examination it is a curious battle to say the least and its leader is, to put it mildly, an unusual candidate for the role of eradicator of terrorism.

The foundation of Jeremiah Denton's future political rise was laid when he literally fell to earth. This happened during the crminal war waged by the United States in Southeast Asia. During a barbarous raid on North Vietnam his plane was hit and before long, frightened and expecting the worst, he fell into Vietnamese hands. But the people of the country which Jeremiah and his ilk planned to wipe off the face of the earth treated him more humanely--they saved his life. Denton spent 7.5 years in POW camps.

The enforced idleness proved extremely useful for the unlucky air pirate. Following the final collapse of U.S. intervention in Indochina, Denton returned home with a promotion and wearing the halo of a "hero unbroken by the communists."

Jeremiah Denton was a Godsend to those who have begun stirring up bellicose chavinist feeling in the United States in an attempt to undermine detente and to prevent the meaning of the lessons of Vietnam. Using him as a battering ram against their political opponents, resurgent militarists and supporters of a "clampdown" in the country put the "war hero" into the U.S. Congress' higher chamber in the last election.

The shabby "carrion crow" thus became a promising political "hawk." The new Republican senator from Alabama is not, as the press admits, overendowed with political experience. This is, however, offset by the strength of his anticommunist spirit and his ties with the FBI and the CIA. Jeremiah Denton is a hard man. In his election campaign, for example, he demanded, among other things, the introduction of the death penalty for adultery. He has not set about eradicating political "sedition" with the same determination.

The newly-formed Subcommittee for Security and Terrorism held a session the other day. The hearings confirmed the worst fears of those Americans who consider that McCarthyism is being revived on Capitol Hill. Former CIA Director W. Colby was among the experts on this question who spoke. He, more than anyone, could have shared his practical experience of criminal activities both abroad and inside the country. The "experts" chose instead to play the old wornout record entitled "The USSR is an organizer of international terrorism" and tried to foist onto naive people the wild idea that the national liberation movement is the devil incarnate and the same as "international terrorism."

The "fight against international terrorism" on the banks of the Potomac increasingly smacks of another "witch hunt." According to the logic of some U.S. legislators, in "eradicating terrorism" efforts must be directed not against the murderers in the El Salvador junta or members of the Ku Klux Klan in Denton's home state of Alabama, where there has been a resumption of black lynchings, but against certain "disloyal Americans."

At the session mention was made of journalists yielding to the influence of "hostile disinformation," and insistent calls to "breathe new life" into the security service's work and to lift any restrictions on "the infiltration of groups of political dissidents in the country" were heard. On the admission of adviser to the subcommittee J. Lisker, a "blacklist" of various public organizations whose activities are to be examined "from the viewpoint of internal and national security" has already been compiled. Topping the list are the CPUSA and organizations opposed to the arms race and racism.

Jeremiah Denton's appetite has been whetted. He seems ready to subject to "carpet bombing" anyone whom the U.S. far right regards as having the look of a "national enemy." A subdivision of the country's supreme legislative organ is engaged in denying people their democratic rights. A violator of international law and the norms of human ethics, who showered tons of explosives on innocent people, cast in the role of chief opponent of international terrorism: Can you imagine a more devastating commentary both on the unholy campaign launched by Washington and on those heading it?!

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, THIRD WORLD 'CODE OF CONDUCT'

LD061043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Voice of Reason and Justice"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Mankind is experiencing a period of very severe complexity in the international situation. Imperialist propaganda, which is trying to provide verbal camouflage for the real reasons behind this complexity and to affix the blame for it, is increasingly finding itself powerless in the face of the facts. The facts indicate with the utmost pitilessness that the reason for the current deterioration is the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, enemies of socialism and of national liberation revolutions, and those who love to exploit other peoples' natural resources and labor and to make fortunes out of the arms race. This reason was pitilessly revealed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the dinner in honor of M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It is not hard to see that, by attempting to change in its own favor the correlation of forces in the international arena, American imperialism is revealing its weakness in the face of the historic changes taking place in the world. U.S. diplomacy no longer works under present conditions, for its actions are glaringly at variance with reality. And reality testifies that the world, in which the imperialists gave the orders and threw their weight around for so long, is refusing to serve and obey them and is fully determined to travel its own, independent path. The imperialists are reluctant to reconcile themselves to this and, as the Reagan administration's foreign policy course shows, have decided to carry on regardless, paying no heed to the laws of history and the peoples' aspirations. Declaring virtually all continents of the world to be areas of American interest, the U.S. ruling circles are extending their aggressive policy worldwide, everywhere creating military springboards and citing armed contingents and dumps of heavy weapons in case of an intensification of military operations.

It is easy to see that in the process the United States is paying special attention to the Near East, and recently to the Persian Gulf as well. The Pentagon leaders do not find it necessary to conceal that the Near East has a special place in their plans as the crucial link whereby they hope to tighten the whole chain of the policy of establishing American hegemonism worldwide. It is scarcely necessary to prove that the choice of the Near East was no accident. You only have to look at an ordinary map to see that it is a region linking three continents--Europe, Asia and Africa. To control the Near East, in American imperialism's view, is to control the strategic key to three continents at once, and also to the Mediterranean, and to control the sea routes from the Pacific via the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, which are far shorter than the roundabout South African route to the Atlantic. The Near East means oil. That says a great deal. The Near East is a military springboard against the southern regions of the European part of the Soviet Union. Finally, by controlling the Near East the U.S. imperialists hope to physically separate the Soviet Union and the Asian and African developing countries.

Thus it is absolutely clear that the imperialist U.S. policy in the Near East, which rests on an aggressive Israel and on Arab reaction, constitutes a serious--to put it no more strongly--danger not only to the peoples of the Arab east, including primarily the courageous Palestinian people, but also to independent Asian, African and also European countries. That is why the attention of all peace-loving peoples is riveted on the Near East events, why they are seeking ways to a just and lasting settlement of those events.

It is for precisely this reason that the Soviet initiatives in this direction proclaimed from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have elicited such widespread reaction. And in his speech at the 27 April dinner in the Kremlin Comrade L.I. Brezhnev again stressed the exceptional importance of a collective quest for ways to settle the Near East crisis. "We," he said, "are deeply convinced that there is only one way to establish lasting and just peace in the Near East. Namely the way of an honest collective quest for an all-embracing settlement on a principled and realistic basis--including, of course, implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights."

In the Soviet Union's view, a Near East settlement could clear the way for an alleviation of the aggravated international situation in other parts of the world where the imperialists are fueling tension in an attempt to establish diktat over the peoples of vast areas of the world and to exploit their natural wealth freely to the benefit of the multinational monopolies.

As is well known, American imperialist propaganda is trying to blame the Soviet Union for the deterioration in the international situation and is shouting from the rooftops about the mythical "Soviet threat" and the Soviet Union's alleged desire to control the Persian Gulf oil. In short, imperialist propaganda is going to great lengths to use anti-Soviet slander to camouflage its own predatory intentions regarding other countries' strategic and natural resources with the aim of establishing world hegemony. In particular, it is accusing the Soviet Union of interference, although nonexistent, in the internal affairs of Asian, African and Latin American developing countries and of fueling "terrorism," as it slanderously calls the national liberation movements of countries still under the yoke of colonialism and racism. The U.S. ruling circles have descended to such political shamelessness that they are suggesting that a "code of conduct" in relations with the young Asian, African and Latin American states be formulated, although at the same time they themselves are impudently interfering in those states' internal affairs (Nicaragua, El Salvador), supporting the most shameless reaction (the racist regime in South Africa, the neocolonialist setup introduced by South Africa in Namibia), talking in general of establishing "spheres of influence" in the world, and so on and so forth.

All these proposals by imperialist circles, which are portrayed as measures to "regulate" international relations and "protect" the young states, or so it is claimed, from external interference, run counter to the principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and are therefore absolutely unacceptable to it--just as, incidentally, they are also unacceptable to the developing countries, which did not rid themselves of colonial oppression just so they could hang their head in submission to the neocolonialist variety.

Through the lips of L.I. Brezhnev the Soviet Union is proposing fair principles of conduct in relations with the young African, Asian and Latin American states, which is a new Soviet initiative in the true regulation of international relations. It can be asserted with confidence that any young state concerned for its national independence and freedom will subscribe to the Soviet side's new proposals. Especially as they are all embodied in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the USSR-U.S. agreements of the seventies, which are now being flouted by the U.S. authorities because they prevent them from implementing a policy of hegemonism.

The norms in relations with young states formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are so fundamental and important--so international in the sense of being universal, you might say--that they need to be quoted in full in this article.

"RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF EVERY PEOPLE TO RESOLVE THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS THEMSELVES, WITHOUT ANY EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE; THE RENUNCIATION OF ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH ANY FORMS OF DOMINATION OF HEGEMONY OVER THEM OR TO INCLUDE THEM IN ANY POWER'S 'SPHERE OF INTEREST.'"

There is no need to go far for examples of the imperialists' violation of so seemingly simple a norm. Surely the people of El Salvador would have long since solved their internal problems had it not been for the U.S. interference? Is it right to foist on Namibia a constitution that enshrines the unlawful rights of the white minority in Namibia? Surely the Namibian people themselves ought to formulate their own constitution? As a result the Namibian people are to this day in the chains of racist slavery.

"STRICT RESPECT FOR THESE COUNTRIES' TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND THE INVIOLABILITY OF THEIR BORDERS, AND NO EXTERNAL SUPPORT FOR ANY SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS AIMED AT DISMEMBERING THESE COUNTRIES."

Without even looking further than the Near East, you can and must see for yourselves the importance of this norm. After violating the borders of the neighboring Arab countries in 1967, Israel is still occupying their territory despite the many UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Or take the Israeli support for the Lebanese separatists in the south of the country, designed to dismember Lebanon altogether.

"UNCONDITIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF EVERY AFRICAN, ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN STATE TO EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE AND TO DEVELOP RELATIONS WITH ANY COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD."

The American imperialists, who in the recent past used to take advantage of the temporary superiority in votes to "strong-arm" weaker countries in the United Nations, still jib at equitable participation by young countries in international forums such as the United Nations. And does the U.S. Government not make its relations with many countries dependent on their relations with the Soviet Union? Most cases in which the United States uses its veto in the Security Council relate to decisions defending the young states' rights.

"COMPLETE AND UNCONDITIONAL RECOGNITION OF THESE STATES' SOVEREIGNTY OVER THEIR OWN NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ALSO DE FACTO RECOGNITION OF THEIR COMPLETE EQUALITY IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS; SUPPORT FOR THEIR EFFORTS AIMED AT ELIMINATING THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM AND ERADICATING RACISM AND APARTHEID IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WELL-KNOWN UN DECISIONS."

Indeed, what right have the U.S. ruling circles to regard as virtually their own property the Near East oil, which to "defend" from its true owners--the Near East and Persian Gulf countries--they are massing a naval armada, setting up military bases and planning to station their own armed forces, ensuring for themselves a "permanent military presence"? Why must the multinational corporations' interested in Namibia's mining industry prevail over the national interests of the Namibian people themselves?

"RESPECT FOR THE NONALIGNED STATUS CHOSEN BY MOST AFRICAN, ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN STATES; RENUNCIATION OF ATTEMPTS TO INVOLVE THEM IN MILITARY-POLITICAL POWER BLOC."

It is no secret that one essential aspect of the American administration's foreign policy course is the cobbling together of pro-American military blocs wherever possible. An example might be the attempts in the Near East, where the United States is cobbling together a U.S.-Israel-Egypt aggressive military bloc. Washington is constantly pressuring countries such as Saudi Arabia or Jordan with the aim of dragging them into the Camp David grouping. And what about the U.S. attempts to turn ASEAN into something like a military bloc aimed against the Indochina countries?

The code put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stems from the principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is enshrined in our country's Constitution and was reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union is calling for similar recognition of a true "code of conduct" from the United States and the other permanent members of the Security Council. We are certain that things would then really become calmer in the world and the peoples would then really become calmer in the world and the peoples would be able to look to the future with greater confidence. All the cold war construction with which imperialist propaganda is vainly trying to conceal its true aggressive nature will crumble under the influence of the Soviet "code of conduct."

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEWS ON AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD051155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firebrand Congressmen"]

[Text] Washington--D. Ritter and J. Pritchard, members of the U.S. House of Representatives, have made an inflammatory call for wider support to be given the counterrevolutionary terrorist gangs being infiltrated into Afghanistan for armed struggle against the lawful government of that country. At a press conference, which developed into a routine exercise in crude anti-Sovietism and slander, they reported on a trip that they made to parts of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. Pakistan serves, as is known, as a bridgehead for aggressive actions against the Afghan people.

The congressmen unceremoniously called the groupings of anti-Afghan terrorists being armed by the United States, and also by China and Egypt, none other than "freedom fighters." According to them, there are more than 300 camps on Pakistani territory, where these cutthroats receive military training. The congressmen personally visited three such camps and met leaders of four bandit groupings.

Representatives of the so-called "Committee for Free Afghanistan" were also present at the press conference.

INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN ESCALATION NOTED

LD052308 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Washington, 5 May, TASS--Imperialist and reactionary circles continue weaving the web of conspiracies against Democratic Afghanistan masterminded by the new American administration, which actually proclaims interference into affairs of that sovereign country as its official policy. The escalation of such interference has become particularly tangible after the interview which was given in March by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to a correspondent of the television ABC company. The U.S. President said that the United States was ready to assist the Afghan mercenary gangs with arms deliveries, and those pronouncements became a kind of a watershed between Washington's covert and overt plans of undermining the Afghan revolution. Properly speaking, the President only disclosed what the American ruling circles still preferred to keep in secret: the active role of the CIA and secret departments not only of the United States but also of other allies of Washington in arranging and financing the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Representative of the U.S. Department of State William Dyess went as far as saying that Washington did not object against a coup d'etat in Afghanistan. Facts show that many channels are used to send arms to bandit formations, which are sent into Afghanistan. The U.S. capital is frequently visited by emissaries of Afghan "insurgent" organizations. The ring leaders of "the National Front of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan" Gailani and Arubi were also in Washington where, according to Gailani they were received with "understanding" by American officials. The reactionary As-Sadat regime also gives handouts to the like. The U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund granted Pakistan an unprecedented loan of 1,600 million dollars as a kind of a payment for the role which Islamabad is playing in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Washington, on its part, itself plans to largely increase military economic aid to the Ziaul Haq regime. Thus, those in Washington who "fight against terrorism" openly line up with those who, penetrating into the territory of the peaceful country, perpetrate acts of terror in a bid to turn back the wheel of history.

The West not only supplies bandits with arms but also sends special instructors to train assassins, hired mercenaries--former servicemen of U.S. and British armies. Needless to say that such aid is fully "duplicated" by the Beijing leadership, but it is paid for not in dollars or pounds sterling but in yuans.

The covert methods of conducting the undeclared war against the Afghan people, which became overt, only reaffirm how weighty were the grounds of the leadership of the Democratic Afghanistan when they approached the friendly Soviet Union for aid. It is clear that in Washington they deliberately pursue the course of escalation of tension around the invented Afghan problem and refuse to assist settlement of the situation in the region.

ARMING OF PAKISTAN SEEN AS 'DANGEROUS ADVENTURE'

LD051215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Gatselyuk "World Today" roundup: "Strategic Target"]

[Text] The Washington adminstration is continuing its course of complicating the situation in southwest Asia by offering large-scale military aid for 5 years to the Pakistani Government. On completion of Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's talks in Washington it became known that the United States intends to grant Pakistan military aid worth $2.5 billion which will be used to purchase modern armaments in the United States including aircraft, air defense systems, armored equipment and radar.

In this connection TIME magazine points out that the generous U.S. aid to Islamabad can be explained by the fact that "Pakistan is the cornerstone of the U.S. administration's plans to create a "strategic consensus" in the Near East region extending from Egypt to Pakistan's eastern borders." As is known, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig advocated a similar idea on the eve of his tour of Near East countries at the beginning of April, when he said that the United States will strive to create a union of states to counter the "Soviet threat" and "check" the growth of the Soviet Union's influence in the region's countries.

In actual fact the creation of a so-called "strategic consensus" pursues the aim of expanding permanent U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes. Moreover, "in exchange for granting large-scale military aid, the United States--apart from gaining unpublicized access to Pakistan's ports--is counting on Ziaul Haq's regime continuing to provide military aid to the Afghan rebels," the newspaper points out.

In this connection attention is being drawn here to the words of White House official R. Pipes, who overtly announced that the United States is supplying Pakistan with an "abundant quantity" of weapons so that some of them will be transferred to the anti-Afghan terrorist gangs which are carrying out acts of armed provocation against Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

The U.S. administration's course of arming Pakistan is a dangerous adventure which could lead to an acute complication of the situation in southwest Asia and the Near East, observers note. "Supplying Pakistan with large-scale military aid," the WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses, "is quite simply an unforgivable mistake."

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW VIEWS RELATIONS

OW020026 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Moscow May 1 KYODO--The 10-member mission of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] was scheduled to leave Moscow for home Saturday after paving the way during a week's visit for resumption of political contacts between Japan and the Soviet Union, suspended since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Members of the mission, made up of LDP Dietmen promoting friendship with the Soviet Union and led by former Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama, told a press conference Friday that their visit to Moscow was significant in that it led to restoration of political contacts with the Soviet Union. This was the first time in 10 years that a mission made up of only members of the ruling Japanese party visited the Soviet Union. The mission members said they planned to exert efforts in the future to realize the lifting of restrictions still imposed on Japan-Soviet exchanges. They also expressed readiness to cooperate in the development of Siberia if such a step meets the interest of Japan.

During their stay in Moscow, beginning April 27, the mission members met with Mikhail S. Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the [Russian] Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and a candidate member of the Politburo, and Aleksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Views are exchanged with the Soviet officials on bilateral and other problems. The mission members said Solomentsev and Shitikov reiterated the Soviet stand that the northern territorial issue already has been settled.

Although the Soviet officials said their country was ready to enter into negotiations for conclusion of a peace treaty, they did not make commitments on starting such negotiations after solving the territorial issue as sought by Japan, they said.

Meanwhile, Tomoyoshi Kamenaga, a member of the mission and president of the Japan Fisheries Association, said Soviet Vice Fisheries Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev told him that the Soviet Union was ready to extend the current Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation agreement expiring next year. This was the first time that the Soviet Union had officially indicated its readiness to extend the period of the agreement.

Kamenaga also said Kudryavtsev told him the Soviet Union would agree to resume talks with Japan on the problem of permitting Japanese fishermen to gather sea tangle (kanbu) in waters around Soviet-held Kaigara Island, off eastern Hokkaido.

OGARKOV ENDS VISIT TO INDIA, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD051507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 81 p 3

[Text] The official visit of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, who was in India at the invitation of Gen O.P. Malhotra, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and chief of staff of the Indian Army, has ended.

During his stay in the country Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov visited a number of Indian states of India, looked around the sights of the cities of Delhi and Agra and visited military units.

N.V. Ogarkov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and had a conversation with her. Meetings were also held between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Sh. V. Patil, minister of state for defense, Gen O.P. Malhotra, Air Chief Marshal (I. Kh. Latif) and Admiral R.L. Pereira.

On 30 April Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov departed for home. He was seen off at Delhi's Palam International Airport by Gen O.P. Malhotra and other Indian military leaders.

The same day Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov returned to Moscow. He was met at Sheremetevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; and also Army Gen V.I. Varennikov, Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik, Col Gen P.G. Lushev and other Soviet generals and officers.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

CORRESPONDENT HAILS SERVICEMAN'S ROLE IN DPA

LD060927 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 May carries on page 4 a 1,900-word report entitled "Loyalty" from a special correspondent in Afghanistan Col G. Kashuba. The first part of the report describes a visit by an Afghan "agitation brigade" accompanied by Soviet officers to various Afghan settlements where they described the objectives of the April revolution, Soviet servicemen's "loyalty to their internationalist duty" in helping the Afghans to "defend the revolution's gains against outside aggression," the "long-standing traditions of Soviet-Afghan friendship" and life in the USSR to peasants who had been subjected to attacks, intimidation and lies about the Soviet role from marauding "Dushmans."

The remainder of the report describes a visit to a small mountain garrison where a Soviet major, "a frequent guest of the Afghan subunit," describes ideological-political education in the unit, which is centered on topics such as the consolidation of the revolution's gains, the improvement of the people's life, the need for vigilance and "exposure of the criminal face of the revolution's enemies and the intrigues of imperialism and its Chinese accomplices against Afghanistan." Kashuba reports how battles with "bandits" have given rise to "combat traditions" in the unit which are "actively used in educational work," as a result of which, he argues, the men "well realize that it is the duty and obligation of every patriot to serve the cause of the defense of the revolution."

Noting "the beauty of the soul of the Soviet servicemen worthily fulfilling their internationalist duty on the soil of friendly Afghanistan," Kashuba concludes:

"The traditions of internationalism will not fade. They are always in operation. You are graphically convinced of this when you visit the territory of Afghanistan, which has just celebrated the third anniversary of the April revolution."

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS VIETNAM 'LIBERATION' JUBILEE

LD051535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the sixth anniversary of South Vietnam's full liberation was held in Moscow on 30 April. The speakers pointed out that the victory of the Vietnamese people marked the end of the long war for national independence, freedom and the motherland's unity. This victory created conditions for the country's unification and the building of socialism.

Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR, expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the comprehensive international assistance on which the Vietnamese people rely in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Vietnam Communist Party Congress.

NHAN DAN CITED ON 'INTERFERENCE' IN KAMPUCHEA

LD031548 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May, TASS--Beijing and Washington are intensively stepping up their interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is seen from the reports on the recently more frequent contacts between representatives of the ruling circles of China and the USA, on the one hand, and the Kampuchean reactionaries, on the other, writes the newspaper NHAN DAN.

In recent months the fuss has increased around the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea and in connection with the setting up of the notorious "united front" including traitors of the Kampuchean people--Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk, the newspaper points out. Until recently Beijing has been supplying arms and food to Pol Pot gangs. Now Chinese weapons, according to Western press reports, are also supplied to Son Sann. It has been learnt that PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua assured Sihanouk at a recent meeting with him that Beijing would give "military assistance" also to that traitor of the Kampuchean people.

It has become absolutely obvious, NHAN DAN writes, that the Chinese hegemonists are thus openly interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, striving to upset peaceful life in that reviving country. Beijing is again showing its aggressive face, citing as an enemy of peace and security in South East Asia.

The newspaper also noted the unseemly stand of Thailand's leadership, which, following into Beijing's footsteps, is building up tensions on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, allowing the remainders of Pol Pot armed gangs to use its territory. Bangkok is acting contrary to the interests of all peoples of South East Asia, says the article.

Meanwhile, the events in Kampuchea are developing contrary to the wish of international rectionaries. The elections to the National Assembly held the other day have borne out again the stability of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the consolidation of the Kampucheans around the revolutionary power. Hence all the intrigues of the enemies of the People's Kampuchea are doomed to a disgraceful failure, NHAN DAN stresses.

PRAVDA REPORTS WARSAW MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD051505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 5

[Roundup of PRAVDA correspondents and TASS reports on international May Day celebrations: "Peace, Labor, May"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--A meeting of representatives of the Warsaw public was held here to celebrate May Day. The meeting was attended by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

S. Koczolek, first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, who addressed the meeting, said that on May Day Warsaw sends warm congratulations to the fraternal countries of the socialist community. May they be reminded on May Day that the socialist community and the international ties uniting working people throughout the world are and will continue to be socialism's source of strength.

The May Day traditions oblige us, he said, to unite all Poland's patriotic forces to overcome the current crisis.

The representatives of labor collectives at industrial enterprises, construction sites, institutions, higher educational establishments and schools, and veterans of the Polish workers movement and World War II participated in the May Day demonstration in the Polish capital. The gala procession was joined by leaders of the PZPR and the Polish Government. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Demonstrations and rallies were also held in other voivodships and cities.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON RESCHEDULING POLISH DEBTS

LD061029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "On the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr--Talks among government representatives of Poland's 15 Western creditor countries in which a Polish delegation has participated have come to an end here. A protocol recommending the 15 countries' governments to defer or refinance 90 percent of the repayments on credits due this year and the interest, which total roughly $2.5 billion, was signed.

PRAVDA CITES FINNISH CP LEADERS ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD051213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 May--On their return to Finland, Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman A. Saarinen and SKP Vice-Chairman T. Sinisalo gave a high appraisal to the results of the meeting between the CPSU and SKP delegations in Moscow on 27-28 April. The meeting between the CPSU and SKP delegations, A. Saarinen stated, attests that relations between our parties are frank, comradely and trusting.

The talks with representatives of the CPSU leadership were useful and successful. A coincidence of views in evaluating the international situation was noted there. New evidence of the CPSU's consistent and principled foreign policy, A. Saarinen said, was given in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin's Great Hall on 27 April, when he stressed that the USSR has always stood and continues to stand for the strict and full observance in relations among all states of the principles of equality and the generally accepted norms of international law.

The sides paid particular attention at the talks, the SKP chairman said, to questions of strengthening united action in the international communist and workers' movement. SKP Vice Chairman T. Sinisalo stated that the new Soviet peace program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress has strengthened the peoples' hopes and expectations and has inspired them to active mass struggle against the arms race. After noting that both parties expressed satisfaction at the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations in the most diverse spheres on the basis of the 1946 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--relations which are of great importance for ensuring peace in northern Europe and on the entire European Continent--T. Sinisalo stated that it was the two sides' opinion that all that treaty's provisions fully retain their topicality.

The CPSU delegation, he said in conclusion, expressed the wish that the forthcoming 19th SKP Congress be held successfully, noted in particular the great importance of strengthening the party's unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and also received with gratitude the invitation to send its delegation to the congress.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES BRITISH PUBLISHER IN MOSCOW

LD052216 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has received in the Kremlin today Robert Maxwell, president of the British-American Pergamon Press publishers, who is currently on a visit in Moscow. In the course of a talk devoted to questions of international scientific and cultural cooperation, Robert Maxwell spoke highly of the activity in the USSR for broadly familiarising the Soviet people with the achievements of modern science and culture abroad. He also spoke about the intention of the Pergamon Press publishers to further broaden the publication in Britain and other English-speaking countries of topical works by Soviet authors on questions pertaining to the Soviet Union's foreign and home policy, economy, science and culture.

During the talk Robert Maxwell said that British business circles have a stake in an improvement of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain. Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the Soviet Union positively evaluates the activity of the Pergamon Press publishers directed ' adening scientific and cultural ties between the USSR and Britain. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has always observed and will unswervingly observe the interests of international detente, of strengthening mutual understanding and building up confidence in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD280418 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government hosted a dinner tonight at the Kremlin, in honor of the brother leader and the delegation accompanying him. The dinner was attended by President Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, senior officials of the Soviet party and government and members of the Popular Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow.

Speeches were made by the brother leader and President Leonid Brezhnev. In his speech, the leader expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome, which is indicative of the friendship linking the two friendly peoples.

He said: My visit to your friendly country comes at a time when conditions are somewhat serious; despite your government's good intentions and efforts to bring about peace by raising the questions of disarmament, limitation of (?nuclear) weapons and withdrawal of the Mediterranean fleets and proposing to keep the Arab Gulf area away from the big powers and free of foreign military bases; despite your country's efforts at the international Helsinki conference for detente and the strengthening of peace, the imperialist side, which by nature is capitalist, expansionist and hostile to freedom and peace, is trying to victimize the small nations and the Third World countries generally on the question of detente.

The leader added: While you earnestly attempt to reduce tension in international relations, the imperialist forces work to attain their aims, accomplish imperialist objectives and seize as quickly as possible the largest area for their spheres of influence. He said that during his visit the imperialist and reactionary forces are working to build bridgeheads in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman so that the imperialist invasion forces can cross into the Arab countries. At the same time, the Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Chad are being threatened; naked military action is being escalated against the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; the Israelis have decided on premeditated and unjustified action for the annihiliation of the Palestinian people everywhere.

The leader reaffirmed that this barbaric method which is threatening peace should be checked and resisted immediately; Lebanon's unity and independence should be safeguarded; the situation there should not be allowed to deteriorate, which is what imperialism is working for. The leader of the revolution said: My country is at the forefront of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and is determined to confront the aggression taking place against Arab soil from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf--from Saqiyah al-Hamra' and Nouadhibou to Latakia and Oman; it depends on its friends in the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, which I am today visiting in order to bolster this friendship and develop cooperation. We believe that we have common aims, the first of which is combatting imperialism, reaction, Zionism and capitalism and the building of a better world for mankind on the basis of peace, justice, cooperation and mutual respect.

The leader added: My country and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front are aware of the benefit of friendship with your country and the socialist community at the bilateral and international levels. We have never felt that our friendship with you and our developing bilateral cooperation have been at the expense of any of our social or political values, which are connected with our national independence, and our unionist and nationalist Arab endeavors to affirm our neutrality, our social choices and our spiritual beliefs. If we felt that our friendship with you and our developing cooperation affected these values, we would not sincerely try to strengthen this friendship or promote this cooperation, as we are doing today in Moscow.

The leader said: We in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front support all your proposals concerning safeguarding international peace, but we believe that it is imperative to have a discussion and clarification of your proposal on holding an international conference on the Palestinian issue as well as a discussion on Afghanistan and the need to ensure its independence and neutrality and halt all forms of interference in its affairs from outside, and on ways to make the Arab Gulf neutral and keep it away from international conflict.

The leader of the revolution reaffirmed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah maintains that Arab unity should be established on a popular and socialist basis. The Kurdish, Irish, German and African unity is a development of the effectiveness of the [words indistinct] in order to make a positive contribution from a strong and influential position to the establishment of peace in the world and the development of material and moral wealth.

He said: The Soviet Union, thanks to the unity of the Soviet peoples attained on the basis of progress, is playing an extremely effective role in preserving peace and security and in restraining imperialism. The leader explained: The emergence of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is a step along the path of Arab unity. Libyan-Syrian unity and Libyan-Algerian unity are meant to strengthen and consolidate the Steadfastness Front itself. He said: Peace is being seriously threatened in the Middle East. The Arab nation headed by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front might lose its patience and self-restraint now that the Israelis no longer have a red line or limits to their military aggression and refuse to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. The Security Council and the UN General Assembly have failed to deal with the situation, and the international effort has failed to solve the problem.

The leader continued: A firm stand is demanded from the Soviet Union to bolster the Arab stand militarily and politically and to make greater efforts in favor of your friends--the Arabs--in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and of the progressive revolutionary forces in the Arab area. This is because you are one of the big powers which cannot be barred from a serious international problem such as this one, particularly when the parties to it are numerous and opposing other big powers which have intervened.

The leader added: The occupation of Palestine, the annexation of Jerusalem, the establishment of Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories are considered a flagrant violation of international law. Consequently, all of these measures are considered null and void and must be stopped.

He explained that the colonialists who are talking about human rights constitute the gravest danger to man and are the most scornful of man's rights. The colonialists who speak against international terrorism are paving the way for it by opposing the national liberation movements. They intentionally and maliciously equate terrorism, which is rejected by all, and the people's legitimate struggle for their freedom.

He said: From our talks I believe we are in agreement on fighting international terrorism, of which key elements are the production of nuclear weapons and their proliferation, the establishment of military bases in others' territory; the imposition of an embargo on international trade in industrial and defensive items and food; the capitalist monopolies and Camp David accords, which basically are aimed against the unity and interests of the Arab nation and support racist Zionism--the imperialist base in the Middle East.

He added: We are aware of the aims of imperialist and reactionary propaganda concerning the so-called Soviet danger and penetration in the Middle East and Arab Gulf. We strongly condemn the military activities of the racist Pretoria regime. We must stand firmly with the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization and work for their independence. We condemn imperialist expansion through the resumption of old imperialist activities in Africa and the Indian Ocean. We both most certainly appreciate the importance of neutrality and the Nonaligned Movement in safeguarding international peace.

The brother leader said: My country declares to the world that it maintains neutrality and resists any attempt to reduce or cancel its international role through the creation of a situation that might compel neutral states to relinquish their neutrality. Such circumstances must be nipped in the bud.

My country, he said, is determined to fight old and new colonialism and racism, Zionism and reaction; to fight its way steadily toward freedom and final liberation from all internal and external fetters; to solidify its national independence and to proceed in bringing about the unity of the Arab nation; and to make effective material contribution to the liberation of Palestine and to the building of a Jamahiri nation, which is regarded as the final stage in the building of a political, social, progressive and ideal society.

At the end of his speech the leader said: I highly value the bilateral relations which are developing between our two countries and hope that we can develop them further. This visit will contribute to the building of these relations.

Reaction to Brezhnev Speech

LD060843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of the World's Peoples"]

[Excerpt] The speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the dinner in the Kremlin has provoked widespread reaction throughout the world. The foreign mass media are noting the Soviet Union's determination to do everything to consolidate peace and detente and emphasizing the great significance of the provisions advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's speech aimed at ameliorating the international siutation and supporting the national liberation movements and the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Soviet-Libyan talks and the speeches exchanged by L.I. Brezhnev and M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, are the center of attention in Libya's press, radio and television. Tripoli radio emphasizes that the further development and strengthening of relations between the USSR and Libya in all spheres will without doubt prove to be an important contribution to strengthening peace and will assist the further consolidation of those forces which are rebuffing imperialism and reaction's intrigues in the Near and Middle East and particularly in the Persian Gulf zone.

The Soviet-Libyan talks, JANA notes, are being held in a period when U.S.-led imperialism has appreciably galvanized its efforts aimed at the suppression of revolutionary and national liberation movements in various regions of the world, including the Near East. The task of peace-loving and progressive forces is to provide resolute opposition to imperialism's offensive, to expose and frustrate its hegemonist designs.

The Soviet leader, the Lebanese newpaper AN-NIDA' writes, resolutely condemned the U.S. military plans aimed against the Arabs. L.I. Brezhnev, another Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR notes, again forcefully confirmed the USSR's radiness to play a constructive role in a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem.

STATEMENT BY SOVIET ENVOY TO LEBANON DENIED

LD051416 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 5 May 81

["Under the Cover of a Lie"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--"An obvious lie", this is how the LITERARY GAZETTE qualifies the April 9 report by radio Israel contending that the USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Solidatov had supposedly stated in Beirut that the USSR allegedly regards the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon as a sector of substantial importance for the security of Syria and that military interference by any side in that area will prompt the USSR to study the question of increasing military aid to Syria.

"The USSR ambassador in Lebanon is outside of that country on a business trip from April 27 and could not make such a statement in Beirut," the paper writes." Not a single Soviet diplomat, including the charge d'affaires ad interim, has made any statement like the one reported by the Israeli radio".

Stressing that the Israeli radio's report pursued the aim of aggravating the already tense situation caused by Israel's latest intervention in Lebanon, the paper writes: "The causes of such a turn of events are rooted in the adventurism of Israel and the American policy of encouraging its interventionist ambitions".

L. PONOMAREV ON 'ESCALATION OF LEBANESE CRISIS'

LD052042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1857 GMT 5 May 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--The situation in Lebanon continues to be extremely tense. The Israeli military may at practically any moment revert to large-scale actions, something which is openly reported in the Western press. In this context attention is drawn to the joint actions which are being carefully coordinated by Washington and Tel Aviv with the aim of further whipping up tension in the region and bringing it up to the critical limit. The object of the U.S.-Israeli provocations this time are the joint-Arab peace keeping forces in the Lebanon and in particular, as the U.S. press reports, the Syrian antiaircraft subunits. In the unbridled manner which is characteristic of the Israeli aggressors and with the direct blessing of Washington the leaders of Tel Aviv in the form of an ultimatum have demanded the withdrawal of these subunits, that is the virtual disarmament of the national (?patriotic) forces and the joint-Arab peace-keeping forces in the Lebanon.

According to U.S. press reports, the U.S. ambassador in Israel last Monday handed over to Prime Minister Begin a personal message from President Reagan, which contains "the agreement in principle" of the U.S. leadership with the demands of Israel, demands which have served as the detonator for another crisis around Lebanon.

It is highly significant that the U.S. leaders are by no means preparing to make the high-handed Israeli aggressors see reason. They openly support the ultimatum of Tel Aviv, but before giving the "green light" to Israel to carry out a strike on Levanon, they would like "to have more time" for "diplomatic efforts", with the help of which it is intended to force the Lebanese side to accept the conditions of Tel Aviv and to impose on the Lebanese people a U.S.-Israeli diktat.

As we see, the Washington strategists are trying to create the illusion that they are trying to achieve a certain pause in the Lebanese crisis with the aim of defusing the situation, while in reality the United States is openly pulling the switches, sometimes complicating and sometimes freezing the situation in Lebanon. The imaginary "pause" in this way represents nothing other than a further step in the escalation of the Lebanese crisis which is being whipped up in the expectation of the capitulation of the Arab forces. This precisely is the essence of the political and diplomatic maneuvers of Washington which is striving to ignite as many hotbeds of tension as possible in the Near East.

The new aggravation of the situation in Lebanon as a result of the continuing aggressive actions of Israel and its agents against the people of Lebanon is causing serious concern in the world. The Soviet Union, like the Arab peoples is in favor of an immediate cessation of this type of aggressive actions, and in favor of guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon; it is in favor of strengthening the lawful authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of the country and the observance of the legal interests of the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon.

The USSR has advocated and continues to advocate the right of each people to decide for itself its domestic affairs without interference from outside. Moreover the time has come for those who are fond of ultimatums and confrontations to understand that the patience and restraint of the Arab nation may come to an end, taking into consideration the fact that Israel does not restrain itself in any way and that there are no limits to its armed aggression.

IZVESTIYA SCORES EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL FOR 'HYPOCRISY'

LD051209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by TASS observer B. Shabayev: "The Cairo Hypocrite"]

[Text] "We reject any foreign, including U.S. military presence on Egyptian territory if it is pursuing a military purpose," Egyptian First Deputy Foreign Minister U. al-Baz said in an interview with the Cairo Newspaper AL-AKHBAR. Such a statement could only be welcomed were it not flagrantly contradicted by reality and Cairo's actual practice.

In the same interview U. al-Baz announced that no later than the following month agreement would be reached on the creation of so-called "multinational forces," the backbone of which would consist of U.S. military contingents, for deployment on the Sinai Peninsula. News has been leaked to the press that, with the blessing of Cairo and Tel Aviv, the United States is preparing to take over the Israeli-built Ezion and Eytan air bases in Sinai. As the ABC television company explains, planes from these bases "can easily reach the Persian Gulf."

But that is not the half of it. Was it not Egypt which gave U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons the right to pass through the Suez Canal and to anchor in Egyptian ports? These are the same ships which, on various but invariably spurious pretexts, are cruising the Persian Gulf and the eastern Mediterranean, creating a direct threat to the security of the region's independent states. Was it not Egypt which gave the U.S. military the notorious "military privileges" or, to put it bluntly, military bases on its territory? The Pentagon has already earmarked a tidy sum--$106 million--for reequipping one of them.

Washington, incidentally, is making no secret whatever of the fact that this accumulating U.S. military presence in Egypt is specifically designed to safeguard U.S. military-strategic interests in the Near and Middle East. This has been said bluntly and repeatedly by both U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary F. Carlucci and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen E. Meyer, and by many other prominent figures in the Washington administration fully competent in the subject. And, in light of U. al-Baz's remarks, how is one to interpret Egypt's willingness, unambiguously articulated by the Egyptian president himself, to join the aggressive NATO bloc? It is noteworthy that Cairo has begun talking of this just when the bloc's bosses are pushing particularly hard the idea of the need to expand its sphere of activities on the southern flank.

These are the facts. They show that, having embarked on the path of betraying the Arab peoples' interests and the cause of peace and security in the Near East, Cairo will stop at nothing. It has received its payment for this betrayal: At the end of Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah's U.S. visit it was announced that Washington is to give Egypt $3.5 billion to "modernize" its army and buy U.S. weapons. In light of these facts Mr U. al-Baz's remarks to AL-AKHBAR can only be described as an example of political hypocrisy.

'TRIUMPHANT' MAY DAY MOOD SEEN IN SOCIALIST STATES

LD051219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 5

[Boris Averchenko "Commentator's Column": "Socialism's Powerful Step"]

[Text] Today the red banners of the socialist world are fluttering from Cuba to Vietnam, on different continents of the world. May Day, which is marked by mass demonstrations, meetings and gatherings and outdoor fetes for many peoples, is triumphant and joyful here.

In celebrating the festival of spring and labor, the peoples of the fraternal states are demonstrating their cohesion around the Marxist-Leninist parties and their devotion to the great communist ideals. They are stating their determination to work on persistently to consolidate the socialist countries' economic might and to wage a tireless struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

May Day in the socialist states is primarily a review of the working people's achievements in creating a new society and their readiness to march toward new frontiers.

The figures and diagrams which are shining brightly now on the festive placards convincingly attest to the advantages of the socialist mode of production, whose main aim is the constant improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard. Despite certain difficulties connected with the unfavorable world economic situation in recent years, the CEMA states' economic growth rates over the past decade have been double those of the developed capitalist countries.

The present spring holiday is particularly notable for the peoples of the socialist community. The recent supreme forums of the fraternal parties outlined broad prospects of development and directed the energy of the peoples' masses toward the further consolidation of the material and technical base of socialism and its international positions, increasingly effective socialist division of labor and all-round integration. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose ideas and conclusions inspire people to new achievements in socialist building, have exerted a profound influence on the life of the fraternal states.

The peoples of the community countries have the same aspirations and the same objectives. Their common course is to turn the eighties into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation among the socialist states. During the days of the holiday many labor collectives in the community states are informing each other of their successes in international socialist competition.

The strengthening might of the world of socialism and its growing prestige enable the fraternal countries, acting as a single cohesive family, to defend increasingly resolutely their positions in the world arena and to implement consistently the course toward ensuring detente and easing the threat of nuclear missile war. Peace and socialism are indivisible. Today the people of the world, rejoicing in the spring sunshine and the happiness of living under a sky clear of the burning fumes of war, are turning their gaze toward the socialist countries, which are firmly standing guard over the peoples' security and marching in the vanguard of the struggle for a peaceful future and progress for mankind.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON MAY DAY, STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

LD051449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Approach of 1 May"]

[Excerpt] The great gains of socialism are an inspiring example to the international working class and to all fighters for social and national liberation.

In celebrating 1 May today, we acknowledge with pride that the international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers' parties--have approached the beginning of the eighties with a confident step. The CPSU invocatory slogans, which are heard today above the festive columns, express the resolution to continue to expand and deepen comprehensive cooperation with fraternal parties. They also express the immutability of the course toward developing cooperation between the USSR and the liberated countries, toward consolidating the union between world socialism and the national liberation movement. Our heroic party bears high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The struggle for socialism and communism is inseparable from the struggle for peace and security for the peoples. This has been convincingly proved by the entire experience of historical development. It was once again reaffirmed in the most convincing manner by our party's 26th congress. When delivering the CPSU Central Committee accountability report at the congress L.I. Brezhnev advanced a number of very specific proposals aimed at settling the most acute and urgent international problems. These proposals and the congress' foreign policy program received the approval and support of the world's progressive public--which is absolutely reflected in today's May Day demonstrations too.

There is no doubt that the 1 May celebrations are being held under the slogans of struggle against the imperialist forces of war and aggression. The policies of imperialism--primarily American imperialism--threaten to cancel out much of what was achieved in the seventies on the path toward relaxing tension. By cranking up the arms race, bellicose NATO circles are striving to undermine the military-strategic balance which has come about between socialism and capitalism and to change the correlation of forces in the world arena in their own favor. Active use is made here of China's current foreign policy, which is hostile to peace. All this has led to an increased danger of war.

In this situation our party and the Soviet Government are forced to take all necessary measures to strengthen the defense capability of the motherland and its armed forces, in order to ensure the reliable defense of socialism's gains. Let nobody doubt, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed from the platform, our common determination to safeguard our interests and defend the peoples' socialist gains.

Soviet servicemen stand vigilantly on guard over our motherland's socialist gains. In celebrating the May Day holiday today they are reporting new successes in martial labor to the people and party and demonstrating their readiness to continue tirelessly to improve their combat and political training and their steadfast loyalty to their patriotic and international duty.

Devoted to the international brotherhood of toiling peoples, the Soviet people under the party's leadership are selflessly blazing the trail toward communism. They firmly believe that a communist society will be built. "We are convinced of this," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev inspiringly said, "because we believe in the sacred truth of our ideals. We are convinced of this because we recognize the inexhaustible might of our people. We are convinced of this because we know that the Marxist-Leninist course of our party is the true course."

Today, on May Day, we are inspired by the ardent slogan: "Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!"

PRAVDA LISTS PARTY LEADERS AT MAY DAY PARADE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 May carries on pages 1-2 a report by Ye. Dvornikov, N. Korshunova and V. Smirnov on the May Day parade in Moscow, which lists the leaders attending the parade on the central platform. A comparison with the report on the parade carried on page R 1 of the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "Brezhnev, Party Leadership Attend May Day Parade" reveals that the PRAVDA report transposes the order of M. A. Suslov and A. P. Kirilenko and omits Arvid Pelshe from the list.

MINISKIY OBKOM PLENUM VIEWS SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD011557 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 3

[BELTA report: "Work With Initiative, Creatively"]

[Text] A creative approach to the organization of socialist competition has been characteristic of the Integral Production Association collective. Here equal competes with equal in labor productivity and thus every step forward, even a small one, is noticed more and encouraged, which arouses in every worker the aspiration to work better and more effectively.

This was noted in the report of Minskiy Obkom Second Secretary A.M. Fomich at the 23 April Belorussian Obkom Plenum, which discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organizations to raise the effectiveness of competition and to introduce into production the achievements of science and pacemakers' experience in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The workers of the Minsk region's cities and villages ardently and unanimously support the party's plans, the plenum stressed. They have actively joined in the nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the steady implementation of the congress decisions. The oblast's industrial workers have successfully coped with production plans in the first quarter of the current year.

The plenum talked about what must be done to ensure high growth rates for output and labor productivity. Even more intensive work lies ahead. Particular attention must be paid to improving production efficiency and output quality and to the problems of economy and thrift. The counterplans adopted by industrial enterprise collectives are one reserve for the successful fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges. Preliminary figures show that the implementation of the plans this year will make it possible to increase the production by over R21 million.

The speakers indicated that to achieve the best results it is necessary resolutely to eliminate formalism in competition and persistently to put into practice the achievements of science and technology and advanced experience. There are many forms of work in this direction: the setting up under party gorkoms and raykoms of public councils to generalize the experience built up in labor collectives, the holding of scientific and technical conferences and of exhibitions and so forth.

The party obkom's organizational and political measures to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were approved.

Minskiy Belorussian CP Obkom First Secretary V.A. Mikulich addressed the plenum. I.F. Yakushev, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department and L.A. Kondratyev, a CPSU Central Committee agent, participated in the plenum's work.

UZBEK COMMITTEE FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FORMED

LD041417 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Text of 21 April Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet decree "On Forming the Uzbek SSR Union-Republic State Committee for Provision of Petroleum Products"]

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: that the Uzbek SSR Union-Republic State Committee for Provision of Petroleum Products be formed on the basis of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers' Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum Products.

[Signed] I. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY POWER LINE--The mechanized column-67 working on section 1 of the LEP-500 power transmission line [LEP] in the Primorskiy Kray reports that it has installed the last pylon. A progress report on the Pozharskiy section of the LEP-500 reveals that preparations are underway to switch on power on the 135-kilometer section. The mechanized column-67 is now working near Ruzhino village and will soon start work on the new section, which extends from the 427th to the 628th pylons. Already more than half of the foundations have been laid on this section. Soon it will be inspected. Deliveries of pylons to the new section will begin after 1 May. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 23 Apr 81 SK]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY BUSINESS VENTURES--The Krasnoarmeyskiy Raykom headquarters will open a new agricultural department dealing with stores which collect food waste products. This has already been done on a trial basis. The experiment led to a decrease in fodder expenditure of 1.5 times. This year new large duck and rabbit breeding farms will be established here, extending over some 30 hectares. Another large-scale venture in the kray--the largest of its kind in the Far East--is the Lesozavodskiy intersavkhos treefarm, which occupies 40,000 hectares of the Ussuriyskaya taiga. This green belt area will procure medicinal plants, berries and mushrooms. It serves to protect pastures and fields from wind and water erosion. This is the sixth intersovkhoz treefarm established in the Primorskiy Kray. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Apr 81 SK]

ANADYR PORT PREPARATIONS--Workers at Anadyr Port began preparations for the 1981 artic navigation season well ahead of time, mindful of last year's difficult ice conditions and especially of the events which took place in the latter part of 1980 when part of the fleet was stranded in the frozen upper reaches of the river and two vessels were completely impacted in ice. Measures have been worked out this year to avoid the recurrence of such incidents. At present, however, the motorship Anadyr is experiencing difficulties in a narrow river reach and the possibility of a mishap occuring exists. Apart from this, the fleet will sail up river earlier this year, during the April-May period and prior to the spring ice floe. A specially designed mechanized bar will be used to clear ice for a distance of some 500-600 meters to facilitate the free movement of vessels. The main problem is the fleet which is out of date by about 7-10 years and worn out. Not one new vessel was assigned to the fleet during the last 5-year plan and it is unlikely that any will be received during the current 5-year plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1215 GMT 15 Apr 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 2-5 MAY

LD060452 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2-5 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 May

Spring crops have already been sown on 1.5 million hectares in the Kuban. Two-thirds of the entire area is under spring crops. (1100 GMT)

3 May

More than 1 million hectare's have been sown to early grain crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The changeable weather during the spring has held up the rate of fieldwork. The Ipatov method is being widely used. Mineral fertilizers are being spread at the same time as sowing. Around 2.5 million hectares will be sown to early grain crops. The sowing of barley, wheat and mustard has ended in some rayons. Early grain crops have been sown on 560,000 hectares in Kurskaya, 85 percent of the oblasts' area. (0100 GMT)

Because of poor weather conditions it was not possible to complete the winter crops sowing program in Latvia last fall. Spring sowing started this year in April but had to stop soon because of subzero temperatures. It has now been resumed. Planting of sugar beets and potatoes has begun. Despite all the complications caused by poor weather, grain crops averaging 24 to 25 quintals per hectare are expected. Spring also came later than usual in Smolenskaya Oblast. More than 300,000 hectares, over half of the planned area, has been plowed to date. Sowing of flax has begun. In Saratovskaya Oblast, the arrival of spring weather was also delayed, but sowing is now in full swing. Over 4.5 million hectares will be sown to spring crops this year; 500,000 hectares more than last year will be sown to barley. The target for the grain harvest is 7 million tons. Throughout the Soviet Union, 150 million hectares will be sown to spring crops this year. (0805 GMT)

All areas of Kazakhstan are now doing spring fieldwork. Agricultural crops are to be sown on 30 million hectares this year. (0900 GMT)

4 May

Moisture retention has been completed on all 6 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. This year Altay farmers plan to sell to the state 4 million tons of grain and over 700,000 tons of sugar beets. (0100 GMT)

The land laid to potatoes in Belorussia totals 400,000 hectares. This is on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes alone; potatoes also take up a considerable area on household plots. In the republic this year it is planned to achieve no less an average yield than 180 quintals per hectare. (1500 GMT)

5 May

Mass sowing of spring wheat is underway in Orenburgskaya Oblast. This year the farms in the oblast will cultivate varieties of only hard and strong wheat. A pledge has been adopted to raise the gross collection of grain to 7 million tons. Fifty thousand hectares have been sown to spring crops so far in Saratovskaya Oblast. The soil is being prepared night and day, but sowing is being carried out only during the daytime in order to avoid mistakes. High-quality seeds of a local selection are being sown. Potato planting has begun in Orelskaya Oblast. Farmers intend to collect 120 quintals of tubers from each hectare. The sowing of rice has begun in Dragestan. This year the republic is to raise the yield to 40 quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

Amurskaya Oblast is completing the sowing of early grain crops. On the main Far Eastern fields between the Bureya and Zeya Rivers, seeds have already been sown on an area of some 800,000 hectares. Over 400,000 tons of grain are to be sold to the state. (2300 GMT)